NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1880,

THE GRANT WHISKEY RING. FRESH REVELATION FROM M'DONALD RESPECTING THE FRAUDS.

shows-Interviews with Grant which Es-tablish Grant's Guilty Knowledge-Bris-tow's Manly Position-The President's Fromises after McDonald's Indictment-sylph and Babcock's First Meeting.

St. Louis, Aug. 7.-A great sensation was sduced in St. Louis to-day by the publication the Post-Despatch of McDonald's full expose the Whiskey Ring frauds, implicating Gen. Grant. Babcock, and Commissioner Douglass is the steal by documentary and other evidence. Gen. McDonald, who may be remembered as Supervisor of the St. Louis District and chief sanager of the Ring, has written a book in manuscript, which will make an octave volums of 600 pages. He begins with a history of the Ring from its beginning. in September, 1871, to the trouble which clouded the fail of 1874. McDonald was offered protection if he would give evidence for the Government. But he stubbornly refused, and went to the Missouri penitentiary with Avery and Joyce, while Babcock made contessedly a hairbreadth escape. It is estimated that in this supervisory district the Governpent was defrauded out of nearly or quite tree millions of revenue during the Whiskey ging period. The amount realized by members of the Ring was about a million and a half. Nearly all of this amount went into the pockets of five men. McDonald says: "There was, I repeat, an understanding between the President, Ford Joyce, and myself that a Ring should be formed, the proceeds from which should constitue a campaign fund to advance the interests of the Administration. The first assessment was made in September, 1871. After that Grant wanted the ring dissolved. I laid the matter before Grant, who referred me to Babcock, whose judgment he relied upon. The Administration concurred in the opinion that the Bing could be run successfully by creating a fund to advance Grant's third term aspirations. Harmony again prevailed among all the

members of the Ring."

In chapter two McDonald says: "In the disclosures and connections of individuals with the Ring the name of John W. Douglass has always been mentioned as a faithful executive officer, performing all the duties as Commis-sioner of Internal Revenue. It will astonish many when I declare that he was well acquainted with the Ring organization, and was, in fact, appointed to his position through our influence, and that he rendered efficient aid in promoting our interests."

A letter is given, dated Aug. 21, 1871, from Douglass, thanking McDonald for his influence in the Senate in securing a confirmation of his appointment, and also thanking him for his etter to the President and Joyce for his friendly interest. The letters written by Woodward in 1874 to Commissioner Douglass are also given. Be adds: "All the bills for the harness, buggy, ac., I paid in President Grant's name. In a few weeks after his arrival in Washington I charweeks after his arrival in washington I chartered a special car in which I sent the horses and the handsome outfit to Washington with the compilments of Col. Joyce and myself. When I next saw Grant he said: "General, I have some papers in connection with the team which, with my explanation, I wish to give you." He assented and with me waiked into the Executive room, when I handed him all the bills which were in his name for every article. Col. Joyce and I had purchased, including the buggy and outfit, each bill being receipted in full. At the same time I asked him to give me a small sum of money eo as to enable me to say, if the question were aked, that I had sold the team to him. He handed me a \$50 bill, which I declined, assuring him that a much smaller sum would answer my purpose. He next gave me a \$10 note, and I raturned him \$7 in change, leaving me with the sum of \$3 for a \$6,000 outfit. I fold Grant that I had just given Gen. Babcock \$5,000, which I remarked was a part of the proceeds of our campaign funds in St. Louis. He assured me it was all right, as he had intrusted Babcock with the details of Western matters, and whatever we did with him (Babcock) would be quite satisfactory, and added: I will see to it, however, that you get all the changes you want. I then explained to him what an uncompromising old hog, as I used the term, McKee of the Globe was: that we were compelled to give him from \$500 to \$1,200 every week in order to pacify and keep him for us in the coming campaign. The reely was: Well, you must do the best you can."

Gen. McDonald here gives a long description of sylinh and Gen. Babcock's relations to her. Sylpa's real name was Louise Hawkins, formerly a respeciable young girl, who fell into bad ways. She was known as Lou Hawkins. While Joyce and Babcock and letters with the soliquet. McDonald celates that Louise Hawkins. While Joyce and Babcock and letters with the soliquet. McDonald relates that Louise haw municisered to by a wealthy gentleman of the filt, in woose elegant residence he tered a special car in which I sent the horses and the handsome outfit to Washington with the compliments of Col. Joyce and myself. When I next saw Grant he said:

receip of these cigars with enclosure, to which was added that we, referring to Grant and himself, empoyed the excellent flavor of these cigars."

Danner was brewing early in 1875, and McDonaid went to Washington and had the following remarkable interviews with Bristow, Grant, and Babcock, which he challenges Bristow to deny. He met Bristow at Dreakfast at the Arlington House, and Bristow remarked. How are you getting on with revenue matters in your district." I replied that I was collecting all the revenue, and this was true at that sime, for all the dist lierie a were running straight them. Heavpressed the query further by adding. How nong have you been collecting all the revenue in your district? I answered. Ever since the arrival of the officers you last sent into my district. But, said I. I presume you get daily reports from those agents i referring to Carrian and Holmes, now at St. Leans. and know fully as much as I do. Yes, he report. I get reports from out there, and have collected considerable evidence. I inquired of him the nature of his evidence, but he responded by saying. Well, I can't exactly tell you that but I've got a barrel of h. at the same time spreading his arms and bringing his lingers together in a gesture showing it was 50 large around, but as yet it inmittates only the distilleries and dealers. Then I inquired if he was after the officers, too. On no, he respond, you have been aware of the last that for a grant while the revenues have not been collected; and he asked: 'What portion of the revenue has been collected by your section of the revenue has been collected by your section of the revenue has been collected by your section of the revenue has been collected by your section of the revenue has been collected by your section of the revenue has been collected by your section of the revenue has been collected by your section of the revenue has been collected by your section of the revenue has been collected to preserve the president series in my district were had considerable friends, b

he had thought such action a wise marry were too intimaler associated with the distillars to escape an exposed conviction should he agreed to intimaler associated with the distillars to escape an exposed conviction should he agreed to intimaler associated with the distillars to escape an exposed conviction about the largest roughtup to the comparing middle he agreed conviction and the he agreed countries the heart countries are not as the heart countries and the conviction of the conviction of

Another letter of Babcock's is this, written after McDonald's indictment and declaration that he would not give Grant or Babcock away:

after McDonaid's indictment and declaration that he would not give Grant or Baboock away:

Draw Finers: Got yours of the 17th. Glad te hear. All will be right. Shall do all in my power to retain your trend. It will not be my fault if id not, as I will convince you when we meet. I don't think Dyer your frient: still believe there is some one near you or the Golonel. Who be trays you. Trust none. Where is the Colonel? Regards to all. Keep cool. Will explain a good many things when I see you. Yours truly, Dated June 22.

Grant and Babcock then came to St. Louis relative to the indictment against him. Major Grimes arranged a meeting between Babcock and McDonaid in a room over Bonnel's restaurant in Fourth street, where the two dined and discussed the situation for two hours. Babcock said Grant was very sorry he had appointed Dyer to the United States attorneyship. When McDonaid told Babcock the result would be the conviction of both himself and Joyce, Babcock threw up his hands and excisimed. My God, we will never permit that. Why, we will dismiss every one who is at enmity with us, and thus we can at least prevent the further progress of these measures until Grant's term of office expires." Babcock gave the assurace that upon the smallest excuse Bristow, Wilson, Dyor, and Henderson would be dismissed. Another interview was had that night at the Pianters' House, during which Babcock said: They will never turn a key on you, because the old man, Grant, tells me that if they convict, you be will pardon you the many fenz about that."

Gen. Grant met McDonald, and the latter save:

"Grant walked into the parlor. I asked him

any tears about that.

Gen. Grant mot McDonald, and the latter save:

"Grant walked into the parlor. I asked him if Gen. Babcock had informed him fully as to the course I had adopted for shielding him from exposure. He replied, Yes, and I want to assure you that all Gen. Babcock promised will be fulfilled to the latter, and we will make the circumstances for your protection even more favorable than you can expect. We taiked of Bristow. Wilson, Dyer, and Henlerson, and he spoke with much feeling of the course they were pursuing, saving that he was convinced they were at enmity with him, and their removal had become a necessity which was only prevented by policy. Our conversation lasted only a few moments, for I told the President that a lengthy interview would excite comment. So he bade me a very reluciant adien, assuring me with his last words that under all circumstances I should be protected, as I had pledged myself to protect

protected, as I had pledged myself to protect him."

Gen, McDonald appears to be unable to give a statement of the exact amount of money renlized by Babcock, but it is eatimated that he received \$22,000 directly from the Ring, and that besides this amount he shared with the blackmailing revenue agents, who came there and took away \$100,000, among the Rens specifically mentioned is the \$5.000 took the Rens specifically mentioned is the \$5.000 took are appeared by McDonald, a \$5.00 took for the Rens and sent by express, and a \$2.000 him encissed in a box of cigars and sent by express, and a \$2.000 diamond presented by McDonald, McDonald endorses Avery's disclosures printed in The New York Sux in every buttledlar, and begins them out with new details. The members of the Ring—McDonald, Joyce, Ford, McKies, and Fiberry—pocketed a quarter of a million cach.

Gen Garfield's Reparture.

Gen. Garfield started for his home yesterday. c left the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 7 A. M., and was driven

In Collision with an Iceberg. ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 7.—A descratch from St. Johns, N. F. Joshy sava mai the three-maxied schooner desire first formed from St. Johns to Sydney, in ballast, case in collision with an inviter and was budly damaged, making it necessary for her to return to port.

The following is an extract tront a letter of a praminent physician: "We have used your victor flatty food in a large number of cases of simmer companial and other disorders, the alignate fract in liniants-probably more than 300 cases in all-and always with manifest food results. O. W. Wernstein, Physician-in-Chief, haunatian Respital, New York."

Once Amon closed his own defease before the words. These these care mercent in the I have that of fortune overgrings in the state of the control of the cont

assumed, unusual profits, in case of success, are its fair equivalent.

The propriety of building the Union Pacific Railroad by a construction company composed of the stockholders of the road has been questioned. Yet all the great railroads of the country, from that day to this, have been and see now being built by construction companies composed of the stockholders of these roads, and organized upon precisely the same basis as was the Credit Mobilier. In nearly every instance these companies have realized a larger percentage of profit on the money expended than was received by the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier.

Notwithstanding that the Government has spent since that day in developing the country west of the Missaouri River vast aums of money, and notwithstanding the efforts of three great companies, backed by immense iand grants, to build additional roads across the continent, these efforts have hitherto failed. Up to this time there is no other completed line. But the Government has already saved, in the reduced coat of Indian wars and of transportation by the use of the Union Pacific Bailroad, more than the whole amount of its loan.

In considering the conflict between the statements of Mr. Ames, derived from his memoranda made at the time, and those of some of the Congressmen implicated made five years afterward from memory, great allowance is due to the fact that these agreements were vertaal, and, in some instances, conditional upon future payment. They were never reduced to writing, and possibly, in some cases, were regarded as options rather than as investments. The poster than the facts had been forgotten by some of the parties when the list containing their names were unexpectedly made public.

In order fully to understand the case, it must be remembered that twenty years ago the idea of building a railroad across the continent, over the uninhabited and rainless plains which stretched for a thousand

hands for sale, to fulfil these understandings, at par and accrued interest. He agreed, in some cases, to carry it for them. In all cases it was to be a sale, not a gift, and he was to receive principal and interest for it.

At this time (1867) no further legislation was wanted. The relations of the road to the Government had been legally defined and settled three years before. No additional franchises were asked or expected. The temper of the public was friendly. It was a stock in which all men had a right to invest. Nother Mr. Ames, nor the men who agreed to buy, nor the men who declined to buy, nor any one clee, in or out of Congress, imagined for a moment that anything was wrong in the transaction, any more than in a purchase of ordinary railway shares, or of mining stock, or of produce, or of gold—any and all of which might some day become the subjects of legislation, and be affected in value thereby.

At the time when Mr. Ames agreed to sell this construction stock its value was largely speculative, and it could not have been readily sold even at par. But a few months later, when the crisis was passed, and the successful completion of the road assured by the powerful intervention of Mr. Ames and his friends in its affairs, it became evident that large dividends would be realized, and the value of the stock appreciated. Unfortunately a controversy then took place between Col. McComb, a Delaware shareholder, and Mr. Ames, as to a number of additional shares which this stockholder claimed. To satisfy McComb that this stock was all disposed of "where it would do most good" to the enterprise, Mr. Ames mentioned to this gentleman the names of persons to whom he felt under obligation to assign previously made. These names included a number of influential Congressmen. In a suit instituted the following year, in the Pennsylvania courts, for the recovery of the stock, McComb furnished an incorrect list of these names, and, under the impulse of personal feeling and self-interest, gave a false color to the transactio

acreed to sell shares became alarmed. Some returned their stock, and got back their money with interest; some declined it, and some alterward denied that they had ever agreed to take it.

In May, 1869, the road was completed. The proceeds were equitably allotted by the trustees, as the work progressed, to all the parties in interest, according to agreement. Nearly four years elapsed. In the fail of 1872 the fever of infinited Government expenditures began to abate, and a healthy political reaction set in against the extravagance which had grown upduring the war. Some Congressmen possibly had been implicated in other transactions which would not bear daylight, and were living in dread of exposure. The press of the country began a most useful and necessary crusade against abuses, real and imaginary. Vague and exaggerated reports of the profits of Gredit Mobilier stock were affoat. The records of the Pennsylvania court were published, giving the names of leading politicians as though they had been beneficiaries of the railroad. This created a great sensation. Detraction, like doath, loves a sliining mark. Some Congressmen, whose names were not on the list, were quite willing to connect the names of their rivals with an imputation of jobory. The party out of power was naturally willing to make political capital at the expense of the party in power. The party in nower was inconveniently numerous, and often in each other's way. Many members felt keenly the need of reform in the methods of legislation, and were prepared to assume a censorious attitude. About the same time grave official scandial were divided in other quarters, and more were supperfed. A popular cry was raised against "Credit Mobilier frauds," and a reign of terror ensued. Congressmen whose records were vulnerable were swift to direct attention elsewhere. A political plus away have been his honorable record, his career may be blasted by the breath of slander. It seemed as though the day of judgment had come, A political Bull Run casued. Uniter the infl

Ames gathered around him to ask his pardon for having done so. They said: "We know you are innocent, but we had to do it in order to satisfy our constituents." And thus it happened that a man whose word was as good as his bond, whose honesty and

you are innocent, but we had to do it in order to satisfy our constituents."

And thus it happened that a man whose word was as good as his bond, whose honesty and probily were proverbial—a man by whose rare executive ability a highway was made across the continent, connecting the Aliantic and Pacific Oceans, providing a market for the products of the millions of acres that lie between, the destruction of which would be a national calamity—this man was made a scape-goat for the manifold sins of American robitical life, and his name was unjustly tarnished. It is time the stigms should be obliterated and a monument erected in its stead.

Have the detractors of Oakes Ames ever asked themselves what motive, except public spirit, could have led a man, so situated, to contract to build the road? His own personal interest in the construction company, in December, 1867, was only one-eighth of the whole. By signing the contract he made the entire risk his own. But, in case of profit, seven-eighths of the profit would belong to others. Why, except from public spirit, should a man worth millions, and secure in the possession of them, have risked everything, by becoming personally responsible, as he did, for the vast sum of \$47,000,000? Why class should he have undertaken to find a market for the securities of the road and to convert them into money, with which to meet these immense obligations? Why class should he have given the best years of his life to these colossal cares and responsibilities? For the prosperity of his country he risked his own fortune and that of his family, and up to this hour his return has been, in too many quarters, unmeasured reproach and odium.

In appealing for justice to our father's memory we do not take the attitude of apologists. A righteous indignation mainst fraud must not assait a great and good man, whose life was honorably associated with the most useful industrial achievement of his again and could not have been built. But we gladiy accept the present occasion to vindicate the memory OAEES A. AMES. OLIVER AMES. FRANK M. AMES.

The Poland Report. Prom Ma Own Secon Testimony before the Poland Co

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier is of the Union Pacific Bailroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Pri. 18, 1873—Carfield's Tustmony
Perpored.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the

Washington, Aug. 7.—To-day about 11 o'cloca the first stone in the work or completing the short of the Washington instituent monument was laid on the northerst corner of the short.
It will pushedly take a week to lay the districture of short, but after the working occurring with the work in the work is the work of the short with the work in the work in

PIERREPONT ON GARFIELD.

to Credit Mobilier Friday Evening. Mr. Edwards Pierrepont's attempt to

record, at the serenade, on Friday night, was probably the most embarrassing incident in the Republican candidate's visit to the city. "It was the most painfully ludicrous affair I ever saw," said a gentleman who was present. "Arthur, Logan, and the rest had gotten through their speeches in good shape, and the crowd was really getting up something like enthusiasm when Pierrepont was trotted out on the balcony. Garfield was was trotted out on the balcony. Garfield was showing himself to the crowd, and stood up as straight and stiff as a West Point cadet, his elbow touching Pierrepont's. Right behind them were John A. Logan, Gen, Arthur, Drake De Kay, and others. Pierrepont is not a magnetic speaker, and nobody paid much attention as he rambled along. All at once, in a hesitating, Dundreary-like manner, he got into the Credit Mobilier business, which everybody eise had studiously avoided, and began to essay explanations. The expression of amagement on the faces of the Republicans surrounding him changed into one of dismay as he went on. It was plainly to be seen that the men around Garfield were in a cold sweat, but they couldn't stop the thing. The only man who could conveniently pull Pierrepont's cont tails was Gen. Garfield himself, and if he tried it the crowd would see him. Garfield looked just a little annoyed at first, but his lace soon wore a placid expression. It was the longest fifteen minutes' speach I ever heard."

The opinion of the Republican managers of Mr. Pierrepont's effort was not openly expressed vesterday; but from the fact that neither the New York Times nor the New York Tribine reproduced the exact language of that portion of the speech that touched on the Credit Mobilier, the inference was drawn that the National Committee will not circulate it as a campaign dooument. showing himself to the crowd, and

THE CASH FAMILY.

A Threatened Duel between the Younger Cash and Mr. Shannon's Second.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 7 .- Since the duel between Col. Cash of Camden and Mr. Shannon, which many people in this State con-sider to have been little short of the deliberate murder of the venerable lawyer, and for which Col. Cash has been indicted, the latter and his son have made themselves very conspicuous in son have made themselves very conspicuous in their attacks upon persons who criticised the conduct of Cash in forcing the duel. For certain strictures printed in his naper, the editor of the Camden Sun was assaulted by the elder Cash, and only secaped with his life by the intervention of friends. Cash also published a virulent attack on Senator Butler, To-day a rumor was circulated that a duel had been fought at Marlboro Section between the younger Cash and Mr. Blair of Camden. There is, however, no foundation for the report. Both the Cashes, father and son, are at their home in Chesterfield County. There was some controversy between the parties, Blair having been the second of Mr. Shannon in the recent fatal duel with the elder Cash, but no heatile meeting has vettaken piace, although it seems to be generally believed that the parties will yet meet. This, however, will hardly occur before the trial of Cash, which takes place at Darlington in September.

Washington, Aug, 7.—The police have been unable to learn anything of the duel which was reported to have been fought near here, Yesterday morning, on an old farmer's atory, a morning newspaper contained along rippisalitious yarn about it meationing no names nor giving any particulars. Careful inquiry at all places where the alleged occurrence, if true, would be likely to be known about, fails to elicit any information on the subject. their attacks upon persons who criticised the

WHY THEY CONFERRED.

An Anxiety to Propitinte Mr. Conkling-Obstinate Mr. Schurz.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The great Republican conference in New York is regarded as a clear indication that matters are not progress-ing favorably with them, as after the nominations are once made the work is always discharged by the regular campaign com-mittees. It is reported that the main object of the conference was to have formally arranged the terms by which Mr. Conkling and the stalwarts could be induced to support the ticket. It was desired especially The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent dividend in honds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent., and elso received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$128. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield them by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield them such a south the same was the balance of dividends after paying for the Mastington housement.

Washington, Aug. 7.—To-day about 11 oblock the first stone in the work or completing the share of the Washington handled and mounted the sum was laid on the northeast content of the Mastington handled and mounted the sum of the Sergeant and mounted the share of the Washington handled and mounted the sum of the Sergeant and mounted the share of the Washington handled and mounted the sum of the Sergeant and mounted the share of the Washington handled and mounted the sum of the Sergeant and mounted the share of the Washington handled and mounted the sum of the Sergeant and mounted the share of the Washington handled and the same is the color of the Washington handled and the same is the share of the Washington handled and the same is the share of the Washington handled and the same is the same of the Sergeant was simply to got hold of Northern funds for campaign purposes, and then receive the same is the lay the directory of the work mence of institution where it will do the most good.

It will probabily have a wreak to lay the directory at the same of the Washington handled and the work mence of institution where it will do the most good.

Sino Sing, Aug. 7.—J. Lloyd Haigh was brought to the state prison here yesterday. Howas taken to the recention room, where his hair was cropped and his name was added to the prison register. He was put in prison gard, and to-day he went to work in the foundry as a comment laborar.

PRICE THREE CENTS. IN LINE FOR GEN. HANCOCK.

THE DEMOCRATIC COLUMN GAINING

STRENGTH IN EFERT STATE.

Ex-Senator William H. Barnum, Chairman

ournging Letters from Indiana and the West-Democrats full of Hope Everywhere -- The Condition of the National Canvass.

of the Democratic National Committee, returned to this city yesterday. In the past two weeks he has visited Ohio. Indiana, Illinois, and other Western States. He reports that he found the Democrats in the West active and confident, and the canvass much further progressed than he had expected. In every State he learned that the people had outrun the party organizations and were forming Hancock campaign clubs daily. He thinks that this condition of affairs indicates a good support from the independent voters. Mr. Barnum is thoroughly satisfied with the condition of the canvass in Indiana. Mr. B. B. sear paid much attention as he rambine decomposition of the Child Mobiler business, which everybody else had studiously manner, here stime the control of the member of the National Committee of the Studiously manner of the Mation of the Studiously manner of the Mation and Committee of the Studiously manner of the Mational Committee of the Mation of the Motion of the Republican of the Child Willer and the Smalley, the member of the National Committee from Vermont, said after he had had a long consultation with ex-Senator Barnum, "Inin the State. They all indicate that the Democrats of the State are entering into the canyans
heartily, and with enthusiasm. The State Commates wid probably meet in this city before the
end of this month. At that meeting they will
determine whether a State Convention shall be
called to nominate a caudidate for Chief Judge
of the Court of Appeaus.

The Executive Committee of the Republican
National Committee del not meet yesterday.
Ex-Gov. Jewell, its Chairman, has gone to
his home in Connecticut, and Col. George
W. Hooker, its assistant Secretary, to Vermont. Schaffer John A. Logan and other
members of the committee from the Western
States left for their homes yesterday. They
were all apparently satisfied with the result of
the Fitth Avenue Conference, and professed to
be confident that all the Western States would
be carried by the Republicans.

A Policeman Stabbed.

Policeman Francis Carlin, at 9 o'clock last night, while in Front street, was startled by the rapid discharge of a pistol, followed by cries of "Murder!" and "Police!" At Maiden lane a man ran rapidly pas

The Slow-Going Census.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- It is estimated that at Washington, Aug. 7.—It is estimated that at least three vears will be required to complete the entire compilation of the census. Within the pastiew days a large number of persons of both sexes have received appointments in the Census office, and many more are yet to be appointed. The pressure brought to bear upon ten. Walker for places has been translations. But lew of this more recently appointed receive more than \$600 at year. The demand for other was so great that Gen. Walker norm that the count get competent cierks at \$720, 5000, and even \$450 at year. The annex to the Census office will be completed in a tew days, and then the office will be completed in a tew days, and then the office will be completed in a tew days, and then the office will be completed in a tew days, and then the office will be completed in a tew days, and then the office will be completed in a tew days, and then the office will be completed in a tew days, and then the office will be completed in a tew days, and then the office will be completed in a tew days, and then the office will be completed in a tew days and then the office will be completed in a tew days and then the office will be completed to two revisions, and dunit such revisions are made the data are not considered accurate.

For the Protection of American Vessels.

The United States steamship Powhattan which has been cruising along the Cuban coast for some time past, with a view of preventing any further insults to the American flag by Spanish wer vessels, arrived at the navar station at Port Royal. S. C. has evening. Although the Navy Department has determined to have a United States wased in that locality continuously at least for the present, the departure of the Powaran have seen that roses without any American man owar. The Vambrian with inveser, in a few days, be ordered to proceed thence, and remain until relieved.

HAVANA, Aug. 7. — Gen. Calixto Garcia and other revolutionary leaders, who were recently aspured, have been sent to brain.

The Thermometer in New York Yesterday. At Hudnut's Pharmacy at 3 A. M., 64\*; 6, 62\*; 9, 68\*; 12 M., 75\*; 33, P. M., 62\*; 6, 78\*; 9, 71\*; 12, 68\*;

Signal Office Prediction.

Senator William W. Eston of Connecticut is at the New York House.

Fire unfinished twents miss race to fixeen the yach is frince and facelsion of Commission Harry Hill's siver cup will be sailed in Fushing hay at noot cody.

When the scalp is annoyed with dandruff Giens phur Scap will be found an infallible remedy.